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CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1942

BY

A. N. WILLIAMSON,

M.A., B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.R.C.P.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth,

Chief Administrative Medical Officer to the

City Council

including

The Report of the Public Analyst.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1941-42

The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor:

COUNCILLOR SIR DENIS LEO DALEY

Chairman:

ALDERMAN A. E. ALLAWAY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. J. RAMSDEN

Aldermen:

A. C. STAFFORD

C. F. LINGARD

W. H. ANDREWS

Councillors:

R. C. PALMER.

A. W. WEST.

A. KILLE.

W. T. FELLOWS.

J. A. GRIFFITHS, J.P.

J. C. JUNIPER.

F. MILES.

F. G. H. STOREY.

Mrs. M. H. CHILDS.

J. T. TRIGGS.

J. P. D. LACEY, J.P.

W. CLEMENTS.

J. J. MAHONEY.

H. F. CLIFTON.

J. ELLIS-JONES.

The following ladies were co-opted
to serve on the Sub-Health (Maternity and
Child Welfare) Committee:

Mrs. K. A. RANGER.

Mrs. E. G. LACEY.

Mrs. R. PARKER, J.P.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mesdames and Gentlemen,

At the request of the Ministry of Health the Report on the Health of the City for 1942, which I have the honour to present, is an interim one only, in view of war conditions and the need for strict economy in the use of paper. The present Report is, therefore, confined to essential and urgent matters which have affected the Public Health of Portsmouth during the year. In addition the Report deals with War-time Emergency Services. Arrangements have been made for careful preservation of all records, in order that, after the termination of hostilities, a Report can be made dealing more fully with the period from the beginning of 1940 to the end of the last complete year of the War.

HEALTH STATISTICS

The statistics for 1942 were influenced by the following factors:-

There were fewer air raids during 1942, resulting in a steady return to the City of people who had evacuated during the previous year. This increase was more than offset by the calling up of certain classes of the adult population for National Service and, for purposes of the calculation of statistical rates, by the exclusion for the first time from the civilian population of women serving in His Majesty's Armed Forces as well as men.

The Health services and the public have had to manage with fewer doctors and dentists. Moreover, some drugs have been replaced by substitutes, and some food supplies have suffered through an unavoidable reduction in the essential food factors.

The estimated civilian population for the year 1942, which the Registrar General forwarded a few weeks ago, has on the direction of the Minister of Health, been withheld from this Report on grounds of national security, as no information should be given which would be helpful to the enemy. Accordingly, it has been possible to give only statistical rates and some of the original Tables have had to be withdrawn.

Although the figures supplied by the Registrar-General were computed by him with every care, it is obvious that in view of the movements of the population resulting from war conditions, the same reliance cannot be placed on the Health Statistics for 1942 as in pre-war years. This should be borne in mind when considering the following features of interest which present themselves for the year under review:-

1. An increase in the Birth Rate from 16.64 in 1941 to 20.68 per 1,000 population as compared with 15.8 for England and Wales. This is the highest Birth Rate since 1923 when it was 21.06. The increase, although welcome, is unlikely to continue after the war, based on our experience after the Great War, when the population, after a promising rise, gradually fell away. In Portsmouth, as in the country as a whole, the Birth Rate has shown a steady decline since the beginning of the present century, i.e. from 27.8 in 1901 to 14.73 in 1938. Unless this decline is arrested, the population of this country at the end of the century will have sunk to one half of its present figure, and one half will be over 60 years of age. It is a biological fact that this can only mean the decline and eclipse of Britain as an independent nation. The time has come for this most vital problem to be faced seriously by the Government and a solution found.
2. A diminution in the general Death Rate from 18.75 in 1941 to 14.68 per 1,000 population as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales, the decrease being due to a large extent to the fewer deaths occurring from enemy action.

3. A slight decrease in the Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis from 0.91 per 1,000 population in 1941 to 0.89 in 1942; the pulmonary form of the disease also shows a welcome decrease, although slight, from 0.74 per 1,000 population in 1941 to 0.72 in 1942. These rates are still higher, however, than in the last pre-war year, i.e. in 1938, when the Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.74, and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 0.63.

4. A rise in the Maternal Mortality Rate from 2.61 in 1941 to 3.91 per 1,000 total Births as compared with 2.01 for England and Wales. Of the 12 deaths classified by the Registrar General as Maternal Deaths, 4 were due to Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis. Two deaths took place outside Portsmouth, and were "transferred in."

5. A distinct fall in the Infantile Mortality Rate from 56.15 to the lowest ever recorded, viz. 41.77 per 1,000 live Births, as compared with 49 for England and Wales.

6. A further increase in the Cancer Death Rate from 2.10 to 2.29 per 1,000 population. This increase is relative rather than absolute, and is due mainly to better means of diagnosis and to the increase in the older age groups of the population when Cancer is more prevalent. The increase was most noticeable in women of the age group, 45 to 65, suffering from Cancer of the breast.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The war had no apparent effect on the incidence of infectious diseases during the year. There was no epidemic, although there were the usual fluctuations in some types. For instance, there was the expected periodic increase in the number of notifications of measles, although fortunately there were no deaths. Scarlet Fever and its related infection, Erysipelas, both showed increases. There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of Typhoid and Para-Typhoid fevers from 11 to 1 and in Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis from 38 to 17. In regard to death rates, a marked decrease in that of Pneumonia and in Diphtheria from 9 to 4 is noteworthy.

The outbreak of Para-Typhoid B Fever in the latter half of 1941 had furnished strong presumptive evidence that the spread of the infection was through the contamination of food by the hands of persons excreting the causal organisms of the disease, whether or not they were actually suffering from the disease, or chronic carriers, or were temporarily excreting the causal organisms without themselves being ill. Later a campaign was started with a view to preventing a recurrence, and an explanatory letter was forwarded to some 600 persons in the City engaged in any trade or business concerned with the preparation and distribution of food, together with two specially prepared posters to be displayed on the insides of doors leading into the lavatory and inside the actual bakehouse or in the room where the food is prepared or handled. I am indebted to all owners or managers of businesses concerned for their valuable assistance and co-operation in bringing this important measure to the notice of their employees.

Diphtheria Immunisation

A campaign of unprecedented intensity was carried out throughout the year. In addition to the usual fixed Clinics, repeated visits were paid to all the schools in the City. An experiment, the first of its kind in the country, was conducted in which a Mobile Clinic carrying a light A.R.P. ambulance car and suitably equipped and staffed by a Doctor and a Nurse, toured the outlying districts. The experiment proved a great success and has now been adopted by other Local Authorities, besides being responsible for the addition of some 2,000 children to the immunised list. The Mobile Unit by its frequent appearance in the streets of the City was excellent propaganda. It covered over 700 miles and over 3,200 homes were visited.

Items of interest concerning immunisation and advertisements appeared frequently in the local Press and posters were displayed in 'buses. Technical articles were contributed to medical papers and at a Sessional Meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, a paper describing the work of the Unit was read by Dr. G.E. Shand, Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

By the end of the year, the actual percentage of school children immunised was 84.3, whilst the percentage of under fives immunised was 49.2. At the time of writing, the percentage of school children immunised has risen to 95 and the percentage of under fives to 55. Most valuable help was given by the Teachers in the Schools.

An additional Clinic was opened at Futchers School at the end of the year, thus making four fixed Clinics in all.

There is no doubt that we have already begun to reap the benefit of the Diphtheria Immunisation scheme which was inaugurated in 1936. The gradual reduction in the number of cases and in the case mortality rate is evidence of that, and now that we have exceeded the 75% of immunised children, the danger of any Diphtheria epidemic is definitely ruled out. We are now concentrating on the under five group. The homes of unimmunised children are being systematically combed out by the Health Visitors and every facility is given to the parent, either to come to the fixed clinics and to have her child immunised when the Mobile Unit visits the district. The ideal age for immunisation is one year, i.e. before the child enters the age period when Diphtheria is most fatal. If we can bring the under five age group to the high level of the school age group, arrangements for treating Diphtheria at the Infectious Diseases Hospital will be still further reduced with considerable saving to the ratepayers.

Tuberculosis

Although there was a welcome decrease in the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis as well as from the pulmonary form of the disease during 1942, the rates are still higher than in the pre-war period. The increase is noticeable chiefly amongst the age groups, 15 to 25 and 25 to 35, and it is due undoubtedly to (a) lowered resistance from anxiety, fatigue and overwork and difficulty in maintaining desirable standards of environment and to (b) increased liability to infection from overcrowding, bad ventilation resulting from the black-out and infection from unpasteurised milk supplies.

During the year the Tuberculosis Voluntary After-Care Committee continued its good work and formed a very valuable adjunct to the Tuberculosis Service in supporting and assisting in all measures for the prevention and care of Tuberculosis in the City, and in making use of all existing agencies for the restoration of patients to health and independence.

As a result of the war-time increase in Tuberculosis in the country, the Ministry of Health have been considering the question of improved arrangements, particularly in regard to early diagnosis and treatment and the provision of financial support for the dependents of persons undergoing treatment. Officers of the Ministry conferred with representatives of Local Authorities and by the end of the year a provisional outline of the changes contemplated was issued by the Ministry. The recent developments in Miniature Radiography will provide wider opportunities for early diagnosis and the Ministry have decided to acquire a limited number of Mass Radiography Units. One of these was allocated to Portsmouth, the intention being that it should serve a fairly wide geographical area by arrangements for joint user established by agreement between Authorities. It is expected that the Unit will arrive in the latter half of the present year.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Clinic, which during the year was centred at Saint Mary's Hospital in view of the destruction by bomb damage of the original clinic at the Royal Hospital, has carried out a useful year's work.

The number of new cases attending for the first time increased from 384 to 476, due entirely to a marked rise in the incidence of Syphilis, the number of cases of Gonorrhoea actually showing a decrease. Arrangements for close liaison with the Forces have been maintained, the numbers of Service men attending the clinic showing a considerable increase, and there is no doubt that the continuation treatment which is carried out results in a great saving of travelling and a much speedier return of the Service man to his Unit for duty.

Much could be done to diminish the incidence and mortality of the Venereal Diseases if they were made notifiable by medical practitioners, and if infected persons were compelled by Law to undergo treatment. During the past two years an experiment was carried out whereby the names of women alleged to be infected were passed to the Health Department by various sources, mainly from statements made by infected Service men. Their abode, if necessary, was verified by the help of the Police, and the women were visited and interviewed by Health Visitors who kindly volunteered to do this difficult type of work. A good proportion were persuaded to go to the Centre for treatment. The visits were later extended to include women who, for some reason or other, failed to continue treatment. This follow-up was no doubt partly responsible for the decrease in the number of cases who ceased to attend before completion of treatment, namely from 92 in 1941 to 64 in 1942.

By the end of the year the Minister of Health gave notice that powers would be granted under Defence (General) Regulation 33B to require and infected person, indicated as the source of infection by two or more separate patients under treatment for a venereal disease, to undergo examination and, if necessary, treatment. Failure to do so or to cease treatment until certified as not suffering from the disease in a communicable form would constitute an offence.

Scabies.

The year 1942 was the first full year of operation of the Scabies Scheme and, at its close, it was evident that this troublesome "dirt" disease, which had shown a marked increase from the beginning of the war, was definitely under control, thanks to the compulsory powers conferred by the Scabies Order, to the enthusiasm of the Medical Officer-in-Charge of the Scabies Clinic at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and to the close co-operation of Medical Practitioners and the School Medical, Child Welfare and Sanitary Services. Details of the work at the Clinic will be found on page 4 of this Report.

Experimentation is a constant feature of the Clinic; for instance, Benzyl Benzoate, compounded in the Clinic, has been found after a trial of various medicaments to be ideal for use in a Public Scabies Clinic. It is cheap, easily made up and rarely causes dermatitis. Septic complications, which are responsible for the need for repeated attendances in some cases, can best be dealt with by the application of a 1% solution of Brilliant Green externally and Sulphathiazole internally.

Although 37 Notices under the Scabies Order were issued during the year, in only two was a prosecution necessary.

A feature of the Clinic is that all attendances are by appointment to avoid delay in waiting, and special times are reserved for workers and shopkeepers, so that only the minimum time is lost.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The total number of samples of food and drugs taken by Officers of the Department under the Food and Drugs Act, and analysed by the Public Analyst, was 896 as compared with 783 in 1941. Of this number, 34 or 3.79% were found to be adulterated as compared with 3.06% for the previous year. Proceedings were instituted in 17 cases and fines and costs, ranging from £2 10s. 0d. to £24 4s. 0d., totalled £141 19s. 2d.

Pasteurisation of Milk

For several years in my Annual Reports I have constantly stressed the importance of pasteurisation as the only way of ensuring that the milk is safe. In 1937 the Portsmouth Health Committee passed a resolution, which was approved by the Council and sent to the Ministry of Health, urging that legislation be introduced for the compulsory pasteurisation of milk in this country. Each year, in England and Wales, there are about 1,500 to 2,000 deaths from Tuberculosis of bovine origin, chiefly amongst children, 400 to 500 cases of Undulant Fever, occasional outbreaks of Scarlet Fever, septic sore throat, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Para-Typhoid Fever, Dysentery and acute Gastro-Enteritis, apart from many thousands of cases who survive and remain crippled or impaired in health.

The Ministry of Health at present encourage the pasteurisation of milk supplies but it is earnestly hoped that the date will not be long delayed when compulsory pasteurisation will be instituted on a national scale.

About 80% of the milk supplies are officially pasteurised in Portsmouth including all milk supplied by contract to Municipal Hospitals and Institutions.

Meat Inspection

War has one redeeming feature: it provides facilities for experiment. The closing down of the old out-of-date Slaughterhouses which had escaped bombing in the older parts of the City and the provisional centralisation of slaughtering at Paulsgrove have proved beneficial in many ways, e.g. by affording more efficient ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, etc. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that after the war there will be no return to the old insanitary mediaeval conditions with which we are all too familiar, and that the Council will be able to implement the decision made when they approved the Health Committee's recommendation at the Council Meeting on the 25th January 1938, and will erect the Municipal Abattoir without delay.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

As will be seen from pages 11 to 13 of the Report, the essential Maternity and Child Welfare Services have been well maintained during 1942.

The number of expectant mothers evacuated to Emergency Maternity Homes in the country, excluding Chiltley Place Maternity Home, the annexe of Saint Mary's Hospital, has remained consistently high, namely 164, despite the comparative freedom from bombing in the City. Chiltley Place annexe was well booked up throughout the year.

One of the Municipal Midwives was seconded for duty at the Maternity Home in Berkshire.

The Domiciliary Midwives Service showed an appreciable increase in the number of cases attended, namely 2273 as compared with 2192 in the previous year.

Arrangements are in hand to train both Hospital and Domiciliary Midwives in administering analgesics to women in child-birth at Courses of Training at Saint Mary's Hospital.

Extra Child Welfare Clinics were opened at Lyndhurst Road School and Futchers School, Cosham, both in buildings used as First Aid Posts.

The Government Scheme for giving prior claim to expectant or nursing mothers and children under five in the supply of essential commodities, e.g. milk, eggs, orange juice, black currant puree, national rose hip syrup, was taken full advantage of during the year, thus safeguarding them against under nourishment.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The fewer air-raids and gradual return of a proportion of the evacuated population were reflected in the number of admissions to all three Health Committee Hospitals. Each showed an increase.

In the case of Saint Mary's Hospital, the increase is attributed also to the admission of cases transferred from the waiting lists of the Royal Hospital and the Eye and Ear Hospital whose accommodation was substantially reduced as the result of war damage.

Both Saint Mary's Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital, as Grade I Hospitals, kept always available a proportion of first line beds for casualty purposes during the year. No Hospital was damaged by enemy action.

Advantage was taken by Saint Mary's Hospital of the facilities provided by the E.M.S. Hospital Service to send civilian cases to highly specialised Treatment Centres in the Region.

The Blood Transfusion Unit at Saint Mary's Hospital was able to meet all demands made upon it, thanks to the perfection of the technique adopted for the storage and extraction of plasma.

In view of the acute problem of woman-power and difficulty of filling vacancies, the Committee gave considerable time during the year to the adjustment of salaries of the nursing staffs, pending the long expected publication of the recommendations of the Rushcliffe Committee. The wages of domestics and other non-nursing Hospital staffs were also adjusted.

Close liaison continued to be maintained with the Voluntary Hospitals of the City through the Joint Hospitals Committee, matters of policy agreed upon including a Cancer Scheme under the Cancer Act and the establishment of a Hospital Centre at Aurbrook to include if possible, a Medical School.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Despite the shortage of staff, a Health Week was held from the 1st to the 3rd June 1942, when the attention of the public was focussed on the importance of Positive Health. The programme, which was designed to interest all classes of the community, included Health Talks to Civil Defence Personnel, Service Establishments, Youth Organisations and Dinner-time Shows to the principal Factories. The latest talking films were available from the Central Council for Health Education, London, and were included in all the programmes.

CASUALTY AND OTHER WAR-TIME EMERGENCY SERVICES

The year 1942 was less eventful than its two predecessors, and the opportunity was taken to bring the Emergency Services to a higher state of efficiency.

The Casualty Services proper have seen many changes since they were begun in Portsmouth in 1935, for they have been adapted each year to meet changing demands of the war situation. Some of them have been grafted on to the existing Public Health organisation; all are closely associated with it. They have one object in common - the rapid and efficient collection, treatment and evacuation of the injured, both Civilian and Service personnel, occurring in the City as a result of enemy action, and the identification and disposal of the dead.

In view of the shortage of man-power and the need to release certain classes of men and women for more vital work, there was a slight reduction in the number of whole-time personnel and a corresponding increase in part-time personnel. Whole-time Civil Defence workers in the Casualty Services were, like other Civil Defence personnel, required to work longer hours. Towards the end of the year special measures were being planned to enable whole-time personnel of the Casualty Services to make a more active contribution to the general war effort, and vehicles were used within prescribed limits to supplement the transport of the Local Authority. First Aid Posts were asked to assist in the distribution of fruit juices, cod liver oil, etc. A few changes in the equipment, including the standard stretcher fittings in the ambulances, were carried out.

In the intervals between air-raids an effort was made to maintain interest and efficiency by periodical inspections and parades, by refresher courses at the Casualty Services Training School and by organising competitions and promoting welfare activities.

In connection with the Dieppe raid, the Casualty and E.M.S. Hospital Services performed a useful piece of work on which they were complimented. No establishment or hospital was destroyed by enemy action during the year.

Invasion Medical Arrangements

During the year the need for closer co-operation between all the Medical Services within the Area became necessary and the Medical Officer of Health of Portsmouth was asked to act as Co-ordinating Medical Officer. After many months of preparation and visitation of Medical Officers of Local Authorities and of the Fighting Forces to establish closer liaison, a scheme was finally evolved to afford flexibility and speed in co-ordinating all medical resources - personnel, equipment, transport, etc. - within the Area, and thus enable assistance and reinforcements to be switched rapidly from one sector to another.

The following are the other War-time Emergency Services:-

- (a) Casualty Bureau - under the immediate charge of the Chief Clerk to the Health Services - correlates all Hospital accommodation makes official record of all casualties and identifies and disposes of the dead.
- (b) Medical and Nursing Service in connection with the Centres for the Homeless. This Service includes District Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Tuberculosis Nurses, School Nurses, Sanitary Inspectors, who visit the Centres when these are opened.
- (c) Public Shelter Health Service. In each of the two Deep Tunnel Shelters is a well equipped Medical Aid Post, staffed by nurses and attended nightly by a doctor. A watch is thus kept for any outbreak of infectious disease, and accidents or cases of illness occurring in the shelter are treated. In the other dormitory Public Shelters, provision is made for a doctor to be called in on emergency. All Public Shelters are visited regularly by a Sanitary Inspector, and are sprayed with Electrolysed Sea Water disinfectant to maintain a high standard of hygiene. To prevent infestation all bedding in the dormitory shelters is periodically passed through a Millbank Mobile Hot Air Disinfector which is stationed outside one of the Deep Tunnel Shelters and is capable of dealing with 100 blankets or equivalent each hour. Unfortunately, in a few parts of the City widespread damage and pilfering have made the work of keeping the shelters up to the desired standard of hygiene very difficult.
- (d) Civil Nursing Reserve. This is a Ministry of Health Emergency Organisation to recruit and train nurses with the object of supplementing the regular nursing staffs in E.M.S. Hospitals, First Aid Posts, Medical Aid Posts, etc. The Portsmouth Civil Nursing Reserve is organised by an Honorary Local Organiser, Mrs. F.C. Bond, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. Close touch is maintained with all branches of nursing through the Local Emergency Committee for the Nursing Profession, composed of Medical Superintendents and Matrons of Hospitals, representatives of First Aid Posts, and the Joint War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, and the Women's Voluntary Service, which meets periodically in the office of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (e) The Care of Women Workers' Children.
 - (i) War-time Day Nurseries. As stated in my last Report, though there was at first little demand for Day Nurseries in Portsmouth, as judged by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the War Emergency Committee decided to establish one Nursery at Garfield Road by way of anticipating the demand. This was opened in June 1942. and it soon became evident that it was filling an important need. Two more Nurseries on main traffic routes, one at Cliffdale, London Road, and the other at St. Peter's Institute, were opened by the end of the year. The Day Nurseries are managed by a Joint Sub Health and Education Committee and are visited periodically by a Medical Officer and by the District Health Visitor.
 - (ii) War-time Residential Nurseries. With the assistance of the Ministry of Health and the Social Service Council, accommodation was obtained for Portsmouth children at 15 Residential Nurseries in Reception Areas in Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset and Devon, and 176 children between 2 and 5 years were in residence at the end of the year. A Selection Sub Committee for the Residential Nurseries, composed of representatives from Health and Education Committees, Social Service Council and Evacuation Officer, meets regularly to decide priority of admission.
 - (iii) Daily Guardians Scheme. A scheme for Registered Daily Guardians, as advocated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, was instituted to give financial assistance to women willing to look after their neighbours' children during working hours. The Daily Guardians are advised and kept under supervision by the District Health Visitor.

All applications for disposal of their children by women workers are passed to the Child Welfare Section at the Northern Secondary School. Mothers are interviewed by the Supervisor of Day Nurseries, who by

co-ordinating the activities of the above three agencies, advises them as to the best way of disposing of their infants and children.

There is a need for a short-stay nursery in or adjoining the City to take children for temporary periods, e.g. confinement, illness of mother, trouble in the home.

All the personnel of the Casualty and other War-time Emergency Services have at all times carried out their duties efficiently and enthusiastically and with disregard to personal safety. They are deserving of my warmest thanks, in particular my Staff Officer, Mr. Chadwick.

EMERGENCY HEALTH MEASURES PECULIAR TO WAR.

Safety of Water Supplies.

Special measures have been taken in conjunction with the Engineer and Manager of the Portsmouth Water Company, to minimise the risk of contamination of the water supply due to enemy action. After each air-raid the mains and sewers are inspected and if necessary, the population in certain districts are instructed by loud-speaker and the public press, to chlorinate or boil the water. Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Analyst or the Ministry of Health Emergency Laboratory. As a safeguard against any small undetected contamination resulting from enemy action, the Engineer and Manager, at my request, willingly arranged to chlorinate the main supply after leaving the filter beds to permit a residual chlorine content of at least 0.1 parts per million to be maintained in any part of the City's supply. Periodical tests by the Public Analyst during the year under review have shown the average residual chlorine content to be .15 parts per million.

Emergency Drainage.

During 1942 as a result of experience gained in previous air-raids, further consideration was given to the best method of disposal of household waste water when drains are damaged by enemy action and water is cut off. The recommendations have been embodied in a pamphlet entitled "Water Supply and Drainage - Air Raid and Invasion Precautions," compiled jointly by the Corporation and the Water Company and sufficient copies have been printed in readiness for immediate distribution to each householder in the City in an emergency.

Typhoid Inoculation.

The scheme inaugurated in December 1940 for the immunisation of the general public against Typhoid Fever, the danger of which was considered to be increased by the damage to sewers and water mains by enemy action, was continued during the year. The public have been offered facilities for free inoculation and the total number of persons immunised since the commencement of the scheme is 3,908.

Precautions against Typhus.

In view of the possibility of this disease being brought to this Country when communications are re-established with the Continent, precautions have been taken to train, and equip with special clothing, teams of medical officers, sanitary inspectors, ambulance drivers, attendants, nurses and disinfectors, to deal quickly with the emergency, should it arise.

I desire to acknowledge with much gratitude the willing services of the whole staff of the Health Department who, though short-handed and working under difficulties have responded unhesitatingly to the extra demands made upon them. In particular, my thanks are due to my Deputy, Dr. Roberts and to my Chief Clerk, Mr. Rogers, for their valuable assistance.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I am greatly indebted for their sympathy and encouragement under difficult conditions, and I would express my appreciation of help freely given by the Town Clerk and Controller, the chief officials of other Departments of the Corporation, the Officers of the Regional Ministry of Health, and the various voluntary organisations, especially the Social Service Council.

I have the honour to be, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Health Department,
Northern Secondary School.
JUNE 1943.

A.B.WILLIAMSON, M.D.
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

S U M M A R Y F O R 1 9 4 2

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	..	..	..	9,223
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	53,800
Rateable Value (1st April 1942)	..	..	..	£1,721,265
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	£5,748
Total rainfall	..	..	..	23.52 inches 588 millimetres.

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	-	Rate per 1,000 Population	- 20.68
STILLBIRTHS (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	-	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	- 32.59
DEATHS	-	Rate per 1,000 Population	- 14.68
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births:			
From Puerperal Sepsis - 1.30.		From other maternal causes - 2.60	
Total maternal mortality rate		..	3.91
Death rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All Infants per 1,000 live births		..	41.77
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		..	40.08
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		..	60.24

3. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR (1941)

				<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
				Rate per 1,000 living	
Births	..	..	..	20.68	16.64
Deaths	..	..	..	14.68	18.75
"	Principal Zymotic Diseases	..	..	0.09	0.16
"	Smallpox	..	..	-	-
"	Measles	..	..	-	0.01
"	Scarlet Fever	..	..	0.01	0.00
"	Diphtheria	..	..	0.01	0.05
"	Whooping Cough	..	..	0.02	0.03
"	Fever (Typhoid and Para Typhoid)	..	..	0.00	-
"	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	0.02	0.04
"	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	0.72	0.74
"	Cancer	..	..	2.29	2.10
"	Influenza	..	..	0.06	0.08
				Rate per 1,000 live births	
"	under 1 year of age	..	..	41	56
				Rate per 1,000 total births	
"	Maternal - Sepsis	..	..	1.30	1.30
	- Other maternal causes	..	..	2.60	1.30
	Total	..	..	3.91	2.61

Average Death Rate for previous Ten years (1932-41) 12.91.

S A I N T M A R Y ' S H O S P I T A L

Statistics relating to In-Patients during the year 1942
compared with 1941

	Year <u>1942</u>	Year <u>1941</u>
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	4872	3741
2. Number of women confined in Hospital (including those at the Maternity Annexe, Liphook)	878	567
3. Number of Live Births	826	570
4. Number of Stillbirths	52	24
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born, (i.e. under four weeks of age.) *	21	24
6. Number of Maternal Deaths among women confined in Hospital.	8	3
7. Total number of deaths	725	716
8. Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	4077	2979
9. Number of beds occupied. -		
(a) Average during the year	772	772
(b) Highest on 23rd January 1941 " " 6th May 1942	838	812
(c) Lowest on 1st July 1941 " " 5th January 1942	756	694
10. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations.)	756	661

* This figure relates only to children born in Hospital.

Saint Mary's Hospital (Contd.)

Statistics relating to Out-Patients during the year 1942
compared with 1941

<u>Department</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>		<u>No. of Attendances</u>	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Electro-Therapeutic ..	398	416	6015	6045
Skin	828	998	2323	2458
X-ray	1924	2057	2404	2627
TOTALS	3150	3471	10742	11130
Ante-natal clinic	1338	817	7753	4734
Post-natal clinic	324	198	556	362

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year are given below:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid ..	1	8	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	17	40	11
Scarlet Fever	144	139	2
Whooping Cough	165	31	4
Diphtheria	68	75	2
Tuberculosis	314	341	129
Erysipelas	34	14	-
Measles	958	42	-
Acute Infectious Nucle Halitis	-	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1
(Notifiable Pneumonia)	27	1	80 (all forms)
(Influenza)		-	9
Puerperal Sepsis	30	33	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	7	-	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	3	1	-
Dysentery	2	3	1
Malaria	1	-	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

STATISTICS relating to Diphtheria Immunisation, carried out at four fixed clinics and by means of a Mobile Unit during the year are as follows. The material used was A.P.T. in doses of 0.2 and 0.5 c.c. supplied by the Ministry of Health through the Emergency Public Health Laboratory. Schick testing commenced at the end of the year.

Total number of children who received a complete course:-

				<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
Under 5	..	..	..	3295	1282
5 - 15	..	..	..	3871	3520
Over 15	..	..	..	6	-
			TOTALS	<u>7172</u>	<u>4812</u>

Total number of children fully immunised since the commencement of the Scheme 34094 26922

The percentage of school children fully immunised at the end of the year was 84.3 and the percentage of under fives, 49.2.

The number of cases of Diphtheria admitted to Hospital and the number of deaths during the past six years are given below for reference purposes:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Died in Hospital.</u>	<u>Year.</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Died in Hospital.</u>
1937	325	11	1940	79	4
1938	302	15	1941	110	9
1939	133	6	1942	75	3

SCABIES ORDER 1941

Clinics were held every morning (except Saturday and Sunday) and on four afternoons each week at one of the wards of the Infectious Diseases Hospital where there are four baths available. Every case is seen by the Medical Officer.

The material used in Benzyl Benzoate, 25% in a 1% solution of Sodium Bicarbonate with lanette wax.

The average attendance per month was 440, with 315 in May as the lowest and 626 in March as the highest.

Total number of cases dealt with during the year	Actual Cases	<u>1941</u>
	3641	-
	Contacts	-
	1751	-
	TOTALS	<u>5392</u>
		<u>1051</u>

The distribution as to sex and age was -

	<u>Under 5</u>		<u>5 - 15</u>		<u>15 and over</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Cases	247	247	672	748	477	1250
Contacts	148	138	182	155	375	753
TOTALS	<u>395</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>854</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>2003</u>

Details relating to complications found during treatment -

	<u>Under 5</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>	<u>15 and over</u>
Dermatitis	6	13	64
Impetigo or secondary septic conditions	53	95	56

In the majority of dermatitis cases the cause was the excessive use of sulphur ointment at home and in a few cases the use of Dettol as a soak. 6 women and 2 men showed pediculosis and were treated with Lethane.

37 Notices under the Scabies Order were served and there were two prosecutions. In both cases, the patients were women asked to attend as contacts. On attending the Clinic, the day following the Magistrate's Order, one was found to be affected and the other free.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL - CASES ADMITTED DURING 1942

DIAGNOSIS BY ORAL EXAMINATION

M O N T H																																
1942																																
		Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Varicella	Morbilli	Rubella	Otititis	T.B.Meningitis	C.S.Meningitis	Pertussis	Scrophulous	Erysipelas	Gastro-Enteritis	Vincent's Angina	Encephalitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Healthy Baby	Dysentery	Laryngitis	Observation	Tonsillitis	Streptococcal Throat	Food Poisoning	Diarrhoea	Adenitis	Anaemia	Broncho-Pneumonia	Laryngeal Croup	Contact Varicella		
January	5	5	-	5	1	1	1	1	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
February	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	1	1	4	3	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
March	17	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	11	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
April	12	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	13	5	-	2	1	1	1	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
May	4	7	2	2	7	-	-	2	1	8	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
June	10	5	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
July	11	10	1	2	13	-	-	6	-	4	2	-	1	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
August	16	6	2	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	1	4	4	1	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
September	16	9	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46
October	23	11	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	55
November	29	7	1	2	7	-	-	7	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	64
December	15	10	-	5	12	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	4	1	-	-	7	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	7	85
TOTALS	152	93	11	22	60	3	26	5	61	32	32	1	18	19	4	3	43	31	3	1	33	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	540
Service Cases and Cases from Outside Areas	10	13	2	5	12	3	14	-	4	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Nett Admissions in 1942	139	75	8	15	42	-	8	4	40	31	1	14	19	3	1	33	24	3	1	30	2	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	7	508	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

Cases discharged during 1942

MONTH	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Other Infections	Non- Infectious	Deaths	TOTAL
January	8	7	14	9	4	42
February	3	4	17	18	3	45
March	5	3	13	14	3	38
April	16	6	19	11	8	60
May	10	8	25	12	5	60
June	3	6	17	8	3	37
July	6	4	26	16	3	55
August	8	7	24	12	-	51
September	15	5	13	14	2	49
October	23	3	13	10	1	50
November	18	5	17	14	1	55
December	18	7	33	26	3	87
TOTAL	133	65	231	164	36	629

During the year there were 36 deaths from the causes stated below:-

Diphtheria	3	Pertussis	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	T.B. Meningitis ..	12
Pneumococcal Meningitis..	1	Gastro-Enteritis ..	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	2	Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica..	1	Septicaemia ..	1
Fulminating Meningitis ..	3	Br. Pneumonia ..	2
Subacute Infective Endocarditis	1	Enteric Fever ..	1
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	1		

Diphtheria:- There were 93 cases admitted as Diphtheria. Analysis of proven cases of Diphtheria discharged, together with complications arising whilst in hospital, is given below:-

Day of Disease	AGE GROUP					DIPHTHERIA- TYPE												COMPLICATIONS				
	0 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 years +	Faucial	Pharyngeal	Nasal	Laryngeal	Persistent + Swabs	Tracheotomy	Double Otorrhoea	Convalescent Carrier	Nasal Anosmia	Tonsillectomy	Palatal Paresis	Cardiac Irregularity	Partial Heart Blocked				
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	5	5	2	-	5	13	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	9	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	2	2	2	2	-	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2	4	2	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7+	1	9	1	3	-	8	1	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Scarlet Fever:- There were 152 cases admitted as Scarlet Fever and the following is a table showing the complications arising from 133 proven cases of Scarlet Fever discharged:-

Cervical Adenitis ..	3	Albuminuria	2
Adenitis	4	Carditis	1
Otorrhoea	1	Tonsillitis	1
Serum Rash	4	TOTAL	16

Enteric Fever:- During the year there were 11 cases admitted with Typhoid Fever; the diagnosis was confirmed in 2 cases, the other cases consisted of:-

Transient Para B Carrier	1	Colitis	2
B Typhi Murium ..	1	P. U. O.	2
Polycystic Kidney ..	1	N. A. D.	2
		TOTAL	9

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis:- During the year 61 cases were admitted; of these only 31 proved to be Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Below is a table setting out the age groups:-

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 5 years	4	5	9
5 - 10 years	6	1	7
10 - 15 years	3	2	5
15 - 20 years	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	-	1	1
25 years +	4	5	9

VENEREAL DISEASES

	1 9 4 1			1 9 4 2		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
No. of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January	194	144	338	148	105	253
No. of cases dealt with for the first time during the year.	182	202	384	217	259	476
No. of cases discharged on completion of treatment and final tests of cure.	132	152	284	145	156	301
No. of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment.	47	45	92	32	32	64
No. of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure.	39	38	77	39	21	60
No. of cases transferred to other centres or to the care of private practitioners.	94	25	119	130	32	162
No. of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December.	148	105	253	161	167	328
No. of attendances -						
(a) for attention by Medical Officer.	2971	1915	4886	3471	3001	6472
(b) for intermediate treatment.	1183	1739	2922	576	1836	2412
Total attendances.	4154	3654	7808	4047	4837	8884

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

Table showing the work of the Dispensary during 1942

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A. NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):-														
(a) Definitely tuberculosis	161	122	5	4	6	9	11	9	167	131	16	13	327	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	5	..	17
(c) Non-tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	161	57	42	354
													698	
B. CONTACTS examined during the year:-														
(a) Definitely tuberculosis	2	19	3	3	..	..	2	2	2	19	5	5	31
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	3	14
(c) Non-tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	162	69	59	330
													375	
C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:-														
(a) Recovered	7	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	9	7	..	..	16
(b) Non-tuberculosis (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	33	..	1	60
D. NUMBER OF CASES in Dispensary Register on December 31st:-														
(a) Definitely tuberculosis	648	519	5	18	32	48	40	31	680	567	45	49	1341	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	7	3	31
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	..	..	..	1578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
3. Number of attendances at Dispensary (including contacts)	..	..	..	6969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Specimens of Sputum, etc. examined	..	..	..	1150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4983

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1942

Age Periods	# NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1
1 to 5	..	11	3	3	..	..	2	2
5 to 15	5	4	12	7	1	..	3	1
15 to 25	46	46	5	..	14	7	6	..
25 to 35	37	35	2	7	6	11	3	1
35 to 45	43	17	2	2	13	6	3	..
45 to 55	21	15	..	1	16	3	..	..
55 to 65	28	13	..	..	14	6	..	..
65 and upwards	8	2	..	..	7	2	..	..
TOTALS	188	133	26	21	71	35	18	5

Includes primary notifications and new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health by other means.

N.B:-- Of the total number of 129 deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis, 10 or 7.7% had not been notified during life as suffering from the disease.

INFANT MORTALITY 1942

Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at
various ages under 1 year of
age

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks and under 3 mths	3mths and under 6mths	6mths and under 9mths	9mths and under 12 mths.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Tubercular Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Bronchitis	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	2	5	6	3	3	19
Other respiratory disease	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	34	1	1	2	38	1	-	-	-	39
Marasmus, Debility Atrophy	3	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	7
Atelectasis	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Asphyxia Neonatorum	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
Spina Bifida	3	1	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Inanition	3	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Congenital Malformations	5	1	-	-	6	2	2	2	-	12
Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	5
Other causes	2	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	6
TOTALS	56	5	7	5	73	18	13	13	7	124
Previous year (1941)	50	6	5	5	66	25	18	10	6	125

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

MIDWIVES

The practice of the midwives during the year was satisfactory, and the inspection of midwives' bags, books, appliances was carried out regularly.

	1942	1941
Number of midwives practising in the City on December 31st.	32	50
Total number of cases attended	2273	2192
Number of cases attended as Midwives	1882	1969
Number of cases attended as Maternity Nurses	391	223
Number of midwives' cases in which medical assistance was sought	603	429
Showing a percentage of	32.0	21.3
Amount paid by Local Authority to medical men in respect of above attendances	£1067	£702
Amount paid as premiums under the Insurance Scheme	£250	£183
Amount recovered from patients	£309	£153
Nett cost to Local Authority	£508	£322
Percentage of midwives' cases in which medical assistance was sought for insured cases	45.4	60.5
for uninsured cases	54.6	40.5

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

Number of Municipal Midwives employed in Portsmouth	14	14
Number of Municipal Midwives evacuated to Emergency Homes	1	3
Number of cases booked	1595	1092
Number of patients delivered	1087	689
Excluding holidays and sickness -		
Percentage of cases per midwife per month	6.5	4.8
Equivalent percentage of cases per midwife per annum	77.6	57.4
Average weekly number of bookings	30.7	21

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Details of the work carried out at the Council's Ante-Natal and Post-natal clinics during the year are given below:-

	ANTE-NATAL				POST-NATAL			
	No. of patients		Attendances		No. of patients		Attendances	
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941
Fratton (three Clinics weekly)	669	367	2878	1637	6	4	6	4
Cosham (one Clinic weekly)	223	153	1198	804	2	5	2	5
Saint Mary's Hospital (three Clinics weekly)	1338	817	7753	4734	324	198	556	362
TOTALS	2230	1337	11829	7175	332	207	564	371

The number of patients attending Ante-natal Clinics in Portsmouth represents 72.7 (82.6) per cent of the women confined during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES - The number of attendances, new cases and children seen by the Medical Officer at the Child Welfare Centres functioning during the year are as set out below:-

	<u>Attend- ances</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Seen by the Medical Officer</u>
Fratton (5 afternoons per week)	10,358	1,591	4,748
Lyndhurst Road School (1 afternoon per week)	408	44	139
Cosham (1 afternoon per week)	3,363	422	1,139
Fletcher School (1 afternoon per week)	339	65	88
Totals	14,468	2,122	6,114
Totals for 1941	12,344	1,669	5,819

Dried Milk was issued from the Child Welfare Centres to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and infants, at a total cost of £3,448 (£3,224.) Of this sum £3,050 (£1,374) was recovered from the patients.

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year 1942, classified according to age of the child concerned, were as follows:-

Children from 0 to 1 year of age	12,517	
" " 1 to 2 years of age	1,201	
" " 2 to 5 " " "	750	Total for 1941 -
Total	14,468	12,344

WARTIME NURSERIES - The following are the statistical details relating to the three Wartime Day Nurseries already established in Portsmouth. Details of the cases sent to Residential Nurseries outside the City are also quoted.

	<u>Admissions during the Year</u>	<u>Attendances at 31st December</u>	<u>Awaiting Admission at 31st December</u>
Garfield Road Day Nursery (opened 11th June 1942 - Complement 35) (* in quarantine for mumps at 31.12.42.)	104	* 21	50
Cliffdale, London Road Nursery (opened 7th October 1942 - Complement 60) (* in quarantine for chickenpox at 31.12.42.)	46	* 21	10
St. Peters Day Nursery (opened 15th December 1942 - Complement 46)	39	30	15
<u>Residential Nurseries</u> Totals	202	176	
"Milton Lodge," Gillingham, Dorset	13	18	
"Knole," Knole Road, Bournemouth	13	10	
"Hingarston," Marnhull, Dorset	10	7	
"Coram Court and Towers," Lyme Regis, Dorset	4	4	
"Holt Hatch," Bentley, Alton, Hants	15	21	
"North Bestwall," Wareham, Dorset	2	2	
"Cross House," Fontwell Magna, Dorset	30	24	
"Milesdown House," Winchester, Hants	20	12	
"Buriton House," Petersfield, Hants	40	29	
"Princes Place," Closworth, Yeovil, Somerset	13	10	
"Parford," Chagford, Devon	10	10	
"Marsh Court," Stockbridge, Hants	3	3	
"Pond House," Stoke Row, Henley-on-Thames	-	4	
"Moortown House," Ringwood, Hants	7	4	
"Corfe Hills," Broadstone, Dorset	22	18	

EVACUATION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS - During the year 164 expectant mothers were evacuated to Emergency Maternity Homes as follows:-

"Oakley House," Abingdon, Berks.	110
"Folly Farm," Sulhampstead, Berks.	43
"Caversham Grove," Albert Road, Caversham, Berks	8
"Collyers," Steep, Petersfield, Hants.	3

and 395 cases were evacuated to the Saint Mary's Hospital Maternity Annexe at Chiltley Place, Liphook.

INSTITUTION TREATMENT OF MATERNITY CASES

	Saint Mary's Hospital	Chiltley Place	Royal Naval Maternity Home
No. of Maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour)	38	21	17
No. of Patients admitted	814	395	305
Average duration of stay	14 days	14 days	10 days
No. of cases delivered by -			
(a) Midwives	437	369	279
(b) Doctors	50	22	22
Cases in which medical assistance was sought by midwife	94	85	Doctor always available
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	13	15	4
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	-	-	-
No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in Institution	27	59	64
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	3
- Result of treatment	Recovered	-	Recovered
No. of maternal deaths	8	-	1
No. of foetal deaths:-			
(a) Stillborn	48	4	7
(b) Within 10 days of birth	16	5	3

HOME VISITING - The Health Visitors paid 17,752 (24,217) visits during the
year:-

		Total number of visits.	
		1942	1941
First visits	.. ..	2613	2492
Subsequent visits to children from 0 to 1 year of age		4049	5360
" " " " " 1 to 2 years of age		3122	5509
" " " " " 2 to 3 " " "		3269	4610
" " " " " 3 to 5 " " "		4107	5828
Visits to cases attending Centres	.. ..	31	64
Visits to ante-natal cases	.. ..	-	2
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.. ..	-	1
Other visits	.. ..	561	351

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following summary shows the particulars of the work carried out:-

DRAINAGE DEFECTS						<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>
Drains cleared .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	398	301
Drains cleared in Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Drains repaired or relaid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	52	85
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9
New water-closet pans provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	72	25
New Pedestal closet pans provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	42	73
Water-closet fittings repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	170	214
Flushing apparatus to water-closets provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20
" " " " " in Factories	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Separate and additional sanitary accommodation provided	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
Water-closets disconnected from Factories	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
" " screened from Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
" " ventilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
" " cleansed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20	7
Gratings provided to gully traps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22	22
Glazed stoneware sinks provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	59	95

OTHER DEFECTS

Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	179	225
Roofs repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	284	257
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected	..	..	..	..	..	39	63
Floors, stairs or doors repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100	203
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired	..	..	..	..	..	524	396
Damp courses provided or repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	35	52
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered ..	..	..	..	..	..	53	140
" " " " " repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	265	361
Sanitary dustbins provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	41
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Space beneath floors ventilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	17	39
Yards, stables, sties, etc. repaved .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	12	37
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Foundation of house concreted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Water supply laid on or water services repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	108	75
Factories cleaned or distempered .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Factory floors repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Factory roofs repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Factories or parts of Factories repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	69	67
Coppers repaired or renewed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	56	51

OFFENSIVE MATTER, Etc.

Manure and refuse removed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	13	35
Stagnant water removed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
Animals removed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	36	1
Bedding cleansed or destroyed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	5

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, Etc.

Yards, stables, sties, etc. cleaned .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Bakehouses cleansed	6	17

BYELAWS

Notices under Nuisance Bye-Laws complied with	1	2
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GENERAL INSPECTION

DWELLING HOUSES - 7,388 (4,930) dwelling houses were inspected, and 11,533 (9,015) re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress. 3,257 other inspections of buildings were also made.

COMPLAINTS - 1727 (1,983) complaints were made at the office and received attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES - 14 (11) visits were made to the 2 (2) registered Common Lodging Houses.

FACTORIES - 580 (152) visits were made to the Factories, which have been well kept, and 169 (74) visits to out-workers' premises. 4 (11) complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention. 166 inspections of bakehouses were made.

OLD DRAINS - 731 (702) old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW SANITARY FITTINGS - 18 (2) sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES - No (No) Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES - 2 (2) Sanitary Certificates with respect to sanitary conditions of the drains and fittings of old dwelling houses have been issued.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) AMENDMENTS ACT, 1933 - Under this Act no (no) Certificates relating to dwelling houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair were granted to tenants.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT - 1,222 (413) visits were made to rat infested premises and 1 (no) notices were served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1,321 (1,083) cases of Infectious Diseases were visited and investigated and 873 (639) rooms were disinfected by the Disinfector.

SPECIAL WAR DUTIES

AIR RAID SHELTERS - 3,556 (3,367) inspections.

EMERGENCY CENTRES - 15 (102) inspections.

MUNICIPAL RESTAURANTS - 65 (75) inspections.

FOOD PREMISES - 112 (170) inspections.

COMMUNAL AIR RAID SHELTERS - 324 (48) inspections.

MILLBANK DISINFECTOR - 75,868 articles disinfected from 18th June to 31st December.

A.R.P. CONTROLS - 365 (168) shifts.

MORTUARIES - 32 (106) attendances.

WAR DAMAGE - 1,071 (2,428) inspections.

AIR RAID WARDENS' POSTS - 4 (176) inspections.

MOSQUITOES - STATIC WATER TANKS, Etc.- 820 (121) inspections.

FIREWATCHING - 365 (80) turns of duty.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKPLACES AND OUTWORKERS' PREMISES

			1942	1941
Power Factories on Register at end of Year:-			517	548
Non Power Factories on Register at end of Year:-				
Retail Bakeries	..	..	16	19
Tailoring	..	..	48	51
Dressmaking and Millinery	..	..	20	21
Upholstery	..	..	2	6
Laundries	..	..	1	1
Photography	..	..	3	3
Miscellaneous	..	..	109	131
TOTAL			199	232

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.									
PREMISES	Inspections		Defects Found		Written Notices		Defects Remedied		
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	
Power and Non Power Factories	580	489	22	33	13	19	19	32	

HOMEWORK

Number of Outworkers: Contractors 14 (12) Notices served Nil (1)
 " " " Workmen 450 (515) Outworkers in infected
 Outworkers in unwholesome premises Nil (1) premises 1 (2)

P O R T S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T I O N

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR

			1942	1941
Number inspected by Medical Officer of Health	..	..	Nil	Nil
" " " Port Sanitary Inspector	..	..	263	120
" of vessels found defective	..	..	46	24
" " " on which defects were remedied	..	..	46	24
" " " with infectious disease	..	..	1	Nil

HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES

Number inspected during year	..	..	263	120
Defects of original construction	..	..	Nil	Nil
Dirt, Vermin and other Conditions prejudicial to health	..	..	46	24

MUNICIPAL DISINFECTANT STATION - MANUFACTURE OF DISINFECTANT FLUID

			1942	1941
			Gallons	
Amount manufactured	..	..	7500	6260
Issued to public	..	..	3730	2810
Public Swimming Baths	..	..	3120	3210
Public Mortuary	..	..	120	100
Meat Store	..	..	120	120
Tunnel Shelters	..	..	140	
Elementary Schools	..	..	60	
Miscellaneous	..	..	210	20

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1938

During the year 896 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Of these 34 were found to be adulterated or 3.79% compared with 3.06% in 1941. Of the 34 adulterated samples, 22 were formal samples, 10 informal or test samples and 2 were private purchasers' samples.

Proceedings were instituted in 17 cases and fines and costs amounting to £141 19s. 2d. were imposed, ranging from £2 10s. 0d. to £24 4s. 0d. In two cases cautions were given.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS OF 1936 AND 1938

During the year 16 Licences were issued for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 4 for Pasteurised Milk.

48 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk were taken and 5 failed to pass the prescribed test.

34 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and 7 were rejected as they failed to pass the standard laid down for this type of milk. Of the 34 samples taken, 18 were as supplied to Schools, and 3 were rejected, while 8 represented milk supplied to local Hospitals and Institutions, and of these 4 were rejected.

MILK.

334 samples of milk were taken during the year and 17 were found to be adulterated. Of this number, 65 represented milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City, of which 14 were found to be adulterated.

42 samples of milk were taken from Saint Mary's Hospital and other Hospitals and Institutions in the City. All were returned as genuine.

DRUGS.

68 samples of drugs were taken and 7 were found not to be in accordance with the standards laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmacopoeia Codex.

SCHEDULE OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

A Table giving a schedule of the 34 adulterated samples taken during the year will be found at the end of the Report.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL MADE THEREUNDER.

During the year 150 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders were being complied with. It was found that the orders were being complied with by the numerous tradesmen in the City in a satisfactory manner. No cautions were necessary.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER (Mr. R. Scouler, M.R.C.V.S.)

DUTIES AT THE PORT

During the year no clinical evidence of the existence of any notifiable disease has been detected in the livestock landing at the Port, and all animals have been able to proceed to their destination.

AGRICULTURAL ACT, 1937

With all due respect to the personnel of the Women's Land Army, adequate labour is still perhaps the most difficult problem cow-keepers have to contend with. During the year two dairy farms have been affected by enemy action. One was so seriously damaged that the cattle had to be moved to another farm until repairs had been carried out. In spite of the many difficulties,

Contd. . . .

a satisfactory standard of milk production has been maintained and throughout the year no complaint relating to locally produced milk has been brought to my notice.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938

Compared with the previous year there has been much more activity in connection with this disease. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries confirmed every case reported to them. A most unusual outbreak concerned three dressed casualty carcasses sent into the City from the country.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The last outbreak of this disease was in 1940 and it was only towards the end of the year under review that the herd was wholly replaced. The only compensation to the owner is the market value of the animals at the time of slaughter. One can see from the history of this case the terrible economic consequences of the disease.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The slaughterhouse at Paulsgrove was closed from January to June to allow extensive alterations to be carried out. During the year W.C. accommodation was provided for the personnel, a boiler was erected to give a good supply of hot water and the discharge of the drainage system was carried out several yards farther on the foreshore.

ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION.

Centralisation of the slaughtering has greatly facilitated the practice of ante-mortem inspection. Every opportunity has been taken to carry this out.

CONDEMNATIONS.

An extraordinary feature of this war year was the number of large parcels of meat and fish condemned. Decisions concerning the following had to be taken:-

January	- 902 lbs. Boneless Argentine Miniquarter.	July	- 2798 lbs. Argentine Lamb 14 cases Canadian Pork Livers
February	- 2294 lbs. Argentine Forequarter.	August	- 5 tons Imported Beef.
May	- 506 boxes Mackerel.	September	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons Imported Beef.
		December	- 180 boxes Mackerel.

MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924

As the hanging accommodation for the meat at Paulsgrove is not completely disconnected from the slaughtering operations, it cannot be described as satisfactory. Throughout the year I have continued to describe suitable loosely-fitting rubber slippers worn by the transport personnel as the cheapest and best preventive of meat contamination in the vehicles.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS

Practically all kinds of foodstuffs other than home-killed meat and imported meat sold at wholesale depots have been handled under this heading. Tinned goods are an important item - 13513 and 19 cases have been dealt with.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875

No seizure has been necessary during 1942. All foodstuffs unfit for human consumption passing through the Health Department have been dealt with by surrender.

BOMBED FOOD PREMISES

In the Eastney district foodstuffs had to be inspected following enemy action for any possible form of salvage. Again a substantial quantity was utilised for feeding the lower animals. The amount condemned and useless was very small.

VISITS.

2001 during 1942. Included are 161 to the Slaughterhouse, 121 to Piggeries, 72 to Farms, 109 to Sausage Makers and 316 relating to complaints.

Public Analyst's Department,
Trafalgar Place,
Clive Road,
PORTSMOUTH.

The Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-ninth Annual Report on the work carried out in the City Laboratory during the year ending 31st December 1942.

The Report is necessarily of an abridged nature but it will be seen that the number of samples of all descriptions, has been well maintained.

In May of the year under review the Laboratory was transferred from the Northern Secondary School to its present quarters in Clive Road which had been most efficiently fitted out by the City Architect's Department, to whom great credit is due.

It may be of interest to note that the entire transfer of all chemicals, apparatus, etc., was carried out by the existing staff of the laboratory and there was no break in the continuity of the work nor was a single piece of apparatus damaged in any way.

The new Laboratory in Clive Road is small and lacking in several items for which there is either no space or which are, at the moment, unobtainable, but there has been no loss of efficiency.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. C.H. Beckett, who for 21 years has been Chief Assistant, and without whose loyal co-operation it would be impossible to cope with the work. D.A. Boswell, the Pupil Assistant, is making satisfactory progress and his work is of the greatest value under present conditions.

I would also like to express my appreciation of the highly efficient and tactful manner in which your Official Sampling Officer, Inspector F.R. Bell, carries out his duties at all times.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,

Public Analyst.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

During the year ending 31st December 1942 the total number of samples and specimens examined in my Department was 2,340, which may be briefly summarised as follows:-

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
Food and Drugs Act	896	783
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act	82	51
Water	40	77
Police and Coroner	22	83
Miscellaneous	130	52
Diphtheritic Material	1,170	480 (8 months)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,340	1,526
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938

896 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and of these 34, or 3.8 per cent, were reported as "not genuine." This figure constitutes a slight increase in the percentage of detected adulteration over the previous year, 3 per cent.

Of the 34 samples adversely reported upon, 22 were formal samples, 10 were informal and 2 were submitted by private purchasers who felt that they had grounds for complaint.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 17 cases and fines and costs amounting to £141 19s. 2d. were imposed.

A Table showing the complete list of Adulterated Samples, the nature of the adulteration, and the results of any administrative action taken is given at the end of this Report.

Milk

334 samples of milk were analysed and 17 were found to be below the standard laid down for genuine milk, giving a percentage of 5.1.

Of the total number of samples taken, 65 samples represent milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City, 14 of which were found to be adulterated.

Mention should be made of Samples Nos. 715-719, all of which came from the same farm. These samples were originally of very high quality but having been adulterated by the addition of water, they were so reduced in their rich looking appearance that it became necessary to restore this by the addition of a yellow dye.

The practice of colouring milk was very common until the year 1915, when it was prohibited by Act of Parliament. Since this time no samples of artificially coloured milk have been discovered in Portsmouth and the practice is now almost unknown throughout the country. It was objectionable for two reasons, firstly by adding colouring matter it was possible to mask adulteration, and secondly, by this means it was possible to give poor quality milk a fictitious appearance.

The average percentage of fat in all samples of genuine milk was 4.0 per cent and of solids not fat 8.82 per cent. This represents milk of very good quality when judged by the legal limits of 3.0 per cent of fat and 8.5 per cent of solids not fat.

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders of 1936 and 1938

48 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were examined bacteriologically and of these 5, or 11.6 per cent, failed to pass one or other of the prescribed tests.

Tuberculin Tested milk represents the only supply of reasonably safe milk available to the public and the percentages of rejected samples is high, but it must be remembered that very special care has to be exercised in the production and handling of this type of milk and, under present conditions, there is a great shortage of skilled workers who have the knowledge and training in its production.

The high quality of Tuberculin Tested milk has been well maintained, the average amount of fat being 4.1 per cent and of solids not fat, 8.99 per cent.

34 samples of Pasteurised milk were examined, of which 7 were rejected as they failed to pass the standard laid down for this type of milk. 18 of these samples represented milk as supplied to the schools and on 3 occasions the milk was not satisfactory.

The average amount of fat was 3.9 per cent and of solids not fat, 8.74 per cent.

Milk supplied to Local Institutions.

42 samples of milk were obtained from Saint Mary's Hospital or the other Hospitals and Institutions in the City. All were returned as genuine.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928 Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Orders in Council made thereunder.

During the year 150 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders were being complied with.

It was found that these Orders were being complied with by the tradesmen in the City in a satisfactory manner. No cautions were issued.

Butter and Margarine.

Arrangements have been made between the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health whereby it is possible for the Official Food Sampler to obtain samples of rationed articles, and of these probably the most important are butter and margarine.

55 samples of butter were analysed during the year, all of which were genuine and free from preservatives.

56 samples of margarine were examined and were found to be genuine and properly labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

All of the samples of margarine contained Boron preservative, the Preservative Regulations having been relaxed in this particular instance as a war-time emergency, but it is hoped that the practice of adding preservatives to margarine will be discontinued after the war.

In no case has an excessive quantity of preservatives been found.

OTHER ARTICLES

Jelly Crystals.

These consisted of Gelatin suitably coloured and with various flavours added and were sold in packets containing about $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce. The contents of the packet when dissolved in water and cooled, constituted a "Fruit Jelly." They were made locally from Gelatin received from importers in Lancashire and the finished article apparently found an extensive sale in various parts of the country.

2 samples of these jelly crystals were found, on analysis, to be badly contaminated with copper and to contain much greater quantities of arsenic than is permissible in food.

A visit was paid to the premises where the jelly crystals were made up by the Official Food Sampler and samples of the gelatin used were taken. This gelatin was found to be of very low quality and was of the type which, in normal times would come under the heading of "size" rather than "edible gelatin." Analysis showed that the gelatin was badly contaminated with copper and arsenic and that it was undoubtedly the cause of the contaminated jelly crystals.

The local Manufacturer at once closed down on the preparation of these jelly crystals when the nature of the gelatin which he was using was explained to him, and in consequence, no further action was taken. Many complaints were subsequently received from Local Authorities in various parts of the country concerning these jelly crystals manufactured in Portsmouth which had been widely distributed before the nature of the product had been discovered, and in some cases legal proceedings were taken against the Maker.

"Vita Lem."

This was described upon the label of the bottle as "The Perfect Substitute for Lemons." It was also stated upon the label that it contained the Natural Acid of Lemon Juice, the Natural Flavour of Lemon Peel, and Vitamin C.

Analysis showed that it was an artificial product and consisted of a solution of Citric Acid, coloured and flavoured, and that it contained no Vitamin C, which is the most valuable property of fresh lemons. Under no circumstances could the statement on the label be justified.

Legal proceedings were taken against the Wholesalers who supplied the article to the local Retailor, and fines and costs were imposed.

Whiskey and Gin.

19 samples of whiskey and 3 samples of gin were obtained and of these, 3 samples of whiskey were found to be diluted with water beyond the legal limit of 35 degrees under proof.

Prosecutions were instituted in each case with successful results.

All the samples of gin were genuine.

Drugs.

68 samples of drugs were received for analysis, 7 of which were found to be not in accordance with the standards laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmacopoeia Codex.

Tincture of Iodine

Tincture of iodine consists of a solution of iodine in potassium iodine and is apt to deteriorate if not dispensed in suitable containers.

4 samples which were not purchased at recognised Pharmacists, were returned as not up to the standard. In the case of Sample No. 821, the deficiency was small and it was ascertained that the tincture had been in stock for a considerable period and consequently a Cautionary Letter was sent to the Vendors.

In the case of Sample No. 565 the deficiency of both iodine and potassium iodine, was so great that there could be no doubt that it had been incorrectly dispensed. Legal proceedings were taken in this case and the Wholesalers fined.

Compound Glycerin of Thymol.

This well known compound finds extensive use as a mouth-wash and throat spray and possesses mildly antiseptic properties. The pre-war formula of the British Pharmacopoeia Codex states that glycerin should be present to the extent of 10 per cent. A modified formula, which has been made necessary owing to the demand for glycerin for other purposes, states that the amount of glycerin has been reduced to 2 per cent.

In the case of Samples Nos. 814 and 872, formal and informal samples purchased at the same establishment, no glycerin could be detected in either sample.

A cautionary letter was sent to the Makers.

Saccharin.

A sample of saccharin tablets was submitted by a private purchaser with a complaint that they were not of the normal strength to which he had been accustomed and for which he had paid.

During the year under review the sale of saccharin has been controlled by the Food (Saccharin) Order which prescribes "Full Strength" and "Half Strength" tablets.

The tablets complained of were of half strength, whereas the price which had been paid was for full strength tablets. The matter was taken up with the Vendor and it was found that he had sold the tablets in all good faith as they had been supplied to him and on an appeal to the Wholesalers they replaced the tablets about which the complaint had been made.

"Camden Tablets."

2 samples of these were analysed as they were much advertised for adding to jam and bottled fruits made at home, in view of the poor keeping qualities of home-made jams, due to the restrictions on the use of sugar. Many complaints were received that the addition of these tablets to the fruit destroyed the colour.

The tablets consisted of sodium sulphite which constitutes a source of sulphur dioxide, this being one of the preservatives permitted in the Preservative Regulations, but only to the extent of 40 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million parts of jam. Sulphur dioxide has strong bleaching properties and consequently the addition of these tablets caused the fruit to lose its colour.

Police and Coroner.

20 cases have been investigated for the City Police, involving the examination of 44 exhibits. These included the examination of 11 samples of petrol and 7 samples of aeroplane dope, suspected of being derived from Government sources.

1 case of "obtaining money by false pretences" is of interest because it shows the credulity of some members of the public. In this case a man bought a "parcel" containing a "bottle of whiskey" and a "bottle of gin" from a total stranger, for which he paid 34/-d.

Analysis showed that both of the bottles contained water and there was no evidence of alcohol other than that which would have been derived from placing the water in bottles which had previously contained spirits.

A conviction was obtained in this case.

The remaining cases were of a criminal nature, many of which necessitated attendance at Winchester Assizes or Portsmouth Quarter Sessions.

1 sample of alleged abortifacient drugs was examined for the City Coroner.

Water.

40 samples of water have been examined bacteriologically during the year. Of these 12 samples represent the routine monthly examination of the City Water Supply. This has maintained the usual high standard of purity throughout the year.

26 samples were examined in connection with the establishment of an emergency supply for Portsmouth and represent water available in the event of the normal supply being unobtainable.

Miscellaneous.

Under this heading are comprised samples submitted by the various Departments of the Corporation, all of which make use of the facilities of the Department from time to time. 133 samples have been received under this heading, 33 of which consisted of oil taken from transformers and submitted by the Electricity Department.

Many samples were also submitted by Ratepayers in a private capacity and for the analysis of these a fee is paid.

The amount paid to the City Treasurer from these sources during the year was £32 13s. 6d.

Diphtheria.

1,170 swabs have been examined in connection with the diagnosis of Diphtheria and of these 977 have been received from Medical Practitioners in the City and 193 from the School Clinic.

The Laboratory has been open on all Sundays throughout the year.

REGINALD P. PAGE

Public Analyst.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES FOR YEAR 1942.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
60	Milk	9.0% added water and 50.0% deficient in milk fat.	Private Test sample.
64	Whiskey	20.7% of added water	Fined £10 10s. 0d. and costs £6 6s. 0d.
144	Milk	18.0% of added water	} Dismissed under First Offenders Act. on payment of costs £2 10s. 0d.
145	Milk	23.7% of added water	
377	Jelly Crystals	200 parts p.m. of copper.	} The Manufacturer gave up making Jelly crystals with gelatin of this nature, and no further action was taken.
398	Gelatin	112 " " " " "	
		8 " " " " arsenic	
402	Jelly Crystals	280 " " " " copper	
		6 " " " " arsenic	
404	Gelatin	110 " " " " copper	
		6 " " " " arsenic	
406	Gelatin	200 " " " " copper	
		8 " " " " arsenic	
415	Milk	6.6% deficient in milk fat.	Test sample.
416	Milk	6.6% deficient in milk fat.	Test sample.
538	Tincture of Iodine	34.0% deficient in Iodine. 56.6% deficient in potassium iodine	} Test sample.
556	Milk	14.0% deficient in milk fat.	Fined £2 0s. 0d. and costs £2 2s. 0d.
565	Tincture of Iodine	34.0% deficient in Iodine. 56.6% deficient in potassium iodine.	} Fined £20 0s. 0d. and costs £4 4s. 0d.
572	Whiskey	2.3% of excessive water.	Fined £20 0s. 0d. and costs £2 0s. 0d.
573	Whiskey	3.0% of excessive water.	Fined £20 0s. 0d. and Costs £2 0s. 0d.
648	Milk	19.0% of added water.	Fined £2 0s. 0d. and Costs £2 14s. 6d.
685	Milk	13.6% of added water.	} Fined £8 0s. 0d. and costs £2 9s. 11d.
686	Milk	16.5% of added water.	
687	Milk	5.1% of added water.	} Fined £3 0s. 0d. and costs £3 10s. 11d.
688	Milk	7.1% of added water.	
689	Milk	5.1% of added water.	
715	Milk	17.6% added water and coloured with Annatto	Test sample.
716	Milk	20.0% added water and coloured with Annatto	Test sample.
717	Milk	13.2% added water and coloured with Annatto	} Fined £15 0s. 0d. for added water and £6 0s. 0d. for colouring offences and costs £2 2s. 10d.
718	Milk	12.5% added water and coloured with Annatto	
719	Milk	15.0% added water and coloured with Annatto	

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
811	Saccharin Tablets	50.0% deficient in Saccharin	Private Test Sample.
812	Tincture of Iodine	4.9% deficient in Iodine	Test Sample.
814	Compound Glycerin of Thymol,	Contained no Glycerin	Test Sample.
816	"Vita Lem."	Contained no Vitamin C and not a perfect substitute for lemons.	Test Sample.
821	Tincture of Iodine	4.9% deficient in Iodine	Cautioned by Medical Officer of Health.
830	"Vita Lem."	Contained no Vitamin C and not a perfect substitute for lemons.	Fined £3 3s. Od. and Costs £2 2s. Od.
872	Compound Glycerin of Thymol.	Contained no glycerin.	Cautioned by Medical Officer of Health.